

'THE STANDARD'

NEW OFFICES

Job printing of every description done in the very best style.

164 Calle Piedad

TEATRO COLON

EMPRESA A. FERRARI

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA

USA. FUNDACION DE ARMONIA

MARTES 14 DE JUNIO, 1881

Se representara la opera en 4 actos del Maestro C. V. VERDI

Dirijido por Maestro Caballero N. BASSI

Con el siguiente

REPERTO

El Rey..... Sr. Fianotti

Amelia..... Sr. Leanington

Aida..... Sr. Barbera

Radames..... Sr. Leanington

Amoroso..... Sr. Leanington

Un Mensajero..... Sr. Leanington

Las ocho y cuarto

Politeama Argentino,

Empresa A. Moreno y Ca.

17^a Funcion, de la Compañia Dramatica

TEODORO CUNIBERTI y Ca.

MICROLES 15 DE JUNIO

Funcion Extraordinaria a total Beneficio de

la causa de la Compañia Dramatica

Gemma, Cimberti

Dedicada a los Niños de esta Capital

Se representara

Gemma Nell'imbarazzo

Monologo de E. Zorzi

II Primo Dolore

Comedia en 2 actos de Carlo Fabricatore

Babbo Cattivo

Comedia en 2 actos de Masculi

A las 8 en punto.

English Literary

Society

Syllabus for June 1881

Wednesday 15th - Open Discussion.

Wednesday 22nd -

MECHANISM AND CHEMISTRY OF

PLANTS.

by Professor G. H. Ryan.

27th, Musical and Dramatic Entertainment.

28th-1881

Zingari Cricket Club

Members are advised that a Football Match

between the B.A.F.C. will be played on

Thursday 16th inst. on the B.A.C. Ground

Fulmer. Play to commence on the arrival

of the 11 o'clock train from Central.

W. F. MACKERN

1100, 1101

B. A. J. Athletic Society

NOTICE

Members are hereby advised that the Half

Yearly General Meeting will be held in the

Schoolroom of the Scotch Church, on Tuesday

next, June 14th, at 7.30 p.m.

A partial and full attendance earnestly

requested.

The train leaves Central Station at 11

o'clock.

W. F. MACKERN

137 Calle Florida.

g 108 j15

Central Racing

Club.

Notice is hereby given that the PRO-

GRAMME for the September meeting at

Lejon will be drawn up at 5 p.m. on Friday,

17th inst., at 78 Calle Reconquista. The

attendance of all the members of the Comision

Directiva is earnestly requested.

g 107 j16

Unsurpassed for

Strength and Efficiency

Contains over 92 per cent.

of ACTIVE CURING PROPERTIES.

Price \$35 mpc. per gallon.

V. Casares & Sons

Corral 11 de Setiembre

and Boca.

g 105 f23

SE ALQUILAN

PIEZAS

En los dos grandes edificios

Reconquista 212

CHACABUCO 105

g 72 j10

LOST - A small black and tan toy Terrier,

answering to the name of Toby. Any

person delivering same at 271 Cangallo, or 741

Libertad, will be liberally rewarded.

Apply Calle

Cayo No 863.

g 104 j16

TO LET in the house of an English family

a safe and three bedrooms, one with fire

place, with board if required. Apply Calle

Cayo No 863.

g 104 j16

CHEMIST ASSISTANT wanted at E. E.

Canavell's, 147 Calle Victoria.

g 103 j22

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT - Required an

experienced Dispensing Assistant for a

first-class house. Apply 624 Suipacha.

g 110 j16

WANTED to purchase a second-hand

Letter-press or register size. State

price and particulars by letter, Standard

Office, E.S. 46.

g 117 j16

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE

Miss Mary E. Brown

Miss Margaret Glyn

Miss Thomas Glyn

A. H. Wrenn

Mr G. D. Byrne

Mr Charles Spinks

The Blagden Dip

(FLUIDO BLAGDEN)



Manufactured by

Jeyes Sanitary

Compounds Co., Limited

The cheapest and most effective

cure for scab on sheep. It is guaran-

teed free from poison, contains

eighty per cent. of active ingredients

and may be mixed with 100 parts of

cold water.

Sole Agents

Thomas Blagden & Co.

126-Rivadavia-126

GOLDEN FLEECE DIP

ESPECIFICO VELLON DE ORO.

EFFICIENCY & ECONOMY

THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR THE

THOROUGH CURE OF SCAB

IN SHEEP.

UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY.

Ready for use, adding

COLD WATER.

The most profitable for large flocks.

DEPOT:

Anglo-American Drug Warehouse

A. EASTMAN & CO.

Nos. 9 & 11 CALLE DEFENSA.

Notice the Trade Mark.

FLUIDO LITTLE

PARA LAS OVEJAS

LA ADMINISTRACION

x114 j17

Foot-ball

A match will be played at Palermo, B.A.

F.C. v. Zingari C.C. on Thursday, 16th inst.

Gentlemen desirous of playing will kindly

send in their names to undersigned.

The train leaves Central Station at 11

o'clock.

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REMATE

A. Bullrich y Ca.

Atencion

Sres. Criadores y Estancieros

REMATE ESPECIAL

6 Lindos TOROS

3 Esplendidas VACAS

DURHAM SANGRO PURA

De primera orden.

En nuestra casa, Alameda 78

El Viernes 17 de Junio

A las 1 en punto

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de

comido este lote especial de animales puros

notables por sus formas y pedigris.

No publicamos los pedigris por su extension

pero estan a la disposicion de los interesados

que quieran examinarlos en nuestra casa, call

Alameda 78.

Esta lota se compone de 6 Toros de 16 a 24

meses y de 3 vacas de 23 a 45 años,

de las cuales 2 son de 2^a y 3^a orden. Las tres

vacas serviran por toros de primer orden.

Los animales puros de primer orden.

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CATTLE-FARMING.

Few can form an idea of the great increase in cattle-breeding during the last two years. Estancias are silently spreading out on all sides, especially in the South, where a wave of progress has been waited by scores of capitalists who now view the country more from the prolific yield of animals than the quotations on the Bolsa. Few years will pass when the "rodos" will stretch to the banks of the Rio Negro and to the foot of the Andes; the cattle of the province will be driven along the road, paved with the bones of animals over which the Indians used to drive their troops of fat novillos; in this same time, when the cattle are so numerous, the traffic in the animals has diminished on the road, and their paleontological remains testify the magnitude of the depredations on our frontier estancias. The money has changed, and soon "bonafide" herds will graze in peace as they silently tread on their aboriginal ancestors, whose bones eloquently point to the atrocities of depredations in the Province of Buenos Aires.

The prices at present paid for cattle are unprecedented, and many wonder at their ready acceptance, leaving out of account that cattle are cheap at \$300 and in the same time, when they are stock camps at \$1,500 per league. The B. Ayres market has seen the last of what was formerly considered cheap cattle, and soon the cheap prices of lands will follow in the wake, and we will look back with wonder at rates on the Rio Negro Loan principle. Everything in the country is growing, and above all the cattle-breeding, as can be proved by a few figures.

The best barometer of the increasing importance of cattle-breeding consists in the value of blood-animals sold for breeding purposes. If we look back as late as 1876, the reader will not fail to see that breeding was in its infancy and only in the hands of a few who could afford to lose several thousand heads of cattle by Indian depredations and epidemics, arising from overstocked camps. At that period, nevertheless, the business yielded great profits, but it was mainly in the hands of wealthy capitalists. The Rio Negro expedition and the final disappearance of the Indian allowed small capitalists to enter the field, and we witness the development and improvement of the breeding. The increase in the business during 1880 has been still more important than that which ensued in 1878 as the expedition to the Rio Negro was successfully carried out. The following figures will easily corroborate our remarks on the value of prize-stock sold during the last five years:

1876.....	\$1,253,320 mls.
1877.....	3,698,003
1878.....	8,263,234
1879.....	10,517,880
1880.....	18,065,857

The increase of 1880 is superior to that of every other previous year, in spite of revolution and its consequences: we may look to still more important improvement at the end of 1881, and we hope that by that time the new Office of Statistics will be duly installed, and will publish the necessary figures.

THE INDIAN RAID.

It is but natural, and perhaps salutary in addition, that the flood tide of good news from all quarters of late—beginning with the launching of the Loan, 18 times covered, and ending at the high water mark of the settlement of the Chilian Question—should be followed by something of an opposite kind, just to remind us that we are human. The Indian raid at Puan has given an electric shock to the owners of the new estancias in the South who bought their lands and were stocking them in the belief that the days were gone for ever. This belief has received a rude shock by the recent interruption of the Indians, and unless it is restored by some vigorous and decisive step, the consequences will be most serious. The garriotas greatly retard the progress of our new and immense southern territories with European settlers. There is nothing the average European emigrant, of any nationality, has such a dread of as the possibility of his family, his home, his property being assailed by savages. Civilized banditti are bad enough, and are unfortunately too numerous in our camps; they are, as a matter of fact, much more ferocious than the Pampa Indians; but the European emigrant does not know this, and the mere word "savage" is enough for him.

The bad effect of this last Indian raid is in no sense mitigated by the meagre telegrams which we give here, stating that the savages have been "battled"; they always are "battled," as a matter of course; and the present telegrams are almost word for word what is used to refer to the invasions at Azul, ten days ago, before Adolfo Alsina took the "mobile savage" in hand. It will in no way reassure the settlers or the public to know that the Indians have been overtaken by the troops and part of their booty and some of their captives saved. This is the old story, which will not do for the new order of things. The settlement of the Chilian Question leaves the whole Argentine army free to look after the Indians, and it could not be devoted to better use. Further invasions must be rendered impossible. This is what the public have a right to demand, and we have the news about this invasion.

That active business man, Brother Jonathan, invented a quite commercial institution which is known by the name of "Ring." It ought to be called "wring," for the object is to wring as much money as possible out of certain mercantile articles. As we have in this country, strive to imitate the United States in everything, we have imported this dodge and accuse the natives have Spaniards of "wringing" and call it "la ciencia de estirar."

Wringing has been made in wheat this year, and the public who are interested must be very sharp, but if the bottom falls out before they all make their fortunes, the public will not be sorry. (Please to take notice that the report of the savages having come near Santa Cruz is not believed. "Quien sabe?" We must wait a few days to learn the truth. Meanwhile the War Minister has

ordered the Desert to be scoured from end to end, by General Rosas's Division from this side and General Villegas's from the South. The following are the telegrams:

To the War Minister.
Marauders are retreating by Fort Dominguez, the same road by which they came.

Gomez, Commander.

Carhué 8th, 6 p.m.

To the War Minister.
I send you the report of the officer in pursuit of the Indians. They took some of them at 101 a.m. on the Arroyo Hinojo and retook a lot of mares. The raiders are about among them. Several of them are wounded, and one of ours has a bullet in one foot.

Gomez, Commander.

Carhué 8th, 7 p.m.

To the War Minister.
Official.—Commander Cerro left Mesaje to-day for Coihues, to intercept the Indians. Our scouts have little affair of any importance, except as a warning to us to keep a close eye on this immense Pampa, which the bandit of five provinces could easily make a rendezvous of.

Gomez, Commander.

It is well that the National Government is under no delusion as to the very serious situation of public confidence in the security of its frontiers by the recent raid at Puan; all the more serious, perhaps, because the marauders, it is now admitted, are not Indians, but runaway soldiers, the former being formerly armed with the Remington rifles and ammunition given to them for their defence, and not for murder and plunder. The army is so great, especially amongst the very large class who, for two years past, have been purchasing lands in the South, and stocking them with the Remington rifles and ammunition given to them for their defence, and not for murder and plunder. The army is so great, especially amongst the very large class who, for two years past, have been purchasing lands in the South, and stocking them with the Remington rifles and ammunition given to them for their defence, and not for murder and plunder.

The latest telegrams from the South are still very unsatisfactory, and the general belief is that both the War Office and the Provincial Government have more information than they care to give to the public. Some of our colleagues refer to wholesale murder, arson and robbery. Mr. Gregorio Sarmiento, estancia at Banco Corto being mentioned as one of those plundered, several of his peons being wounded, and yesterday the report about the Carhué diligence being seized by the marauders is not true, as an English estancia who had received advice that the marauders had arrived safely. Let us trust that the reports that have been so freely circulated for some days may turn out to have as little foundation as the report that the marauders had been driven from the land. But it is not from the stand point of the loss of life and property in this last invasion that the subject should be mainly viewed. The fact of the Indian raid at Puan has given an electric shock to the owners of the new estancias in the South who bought their lands and were stocking them in the belief that the days were gone for ever. This belief has received a rude shock by the recent interruption of the Indians, and unless it is restored by some vigorous and decisive step, the consequences will be most serious. The garriotas greatly retard the progress of our new and immense southern territories with European settlers. There is nothing the average European emigrant, of any nationality, has such a dread of as the possibility of his family, his home, his property being assailed by savages. Civilized banditti are bad enough, and are unfortunately too numerous in our camps; they are, as a matter of fact, much more ferocious than the Pampa Indians; but the European emigrant does not know this, and the mere word "savage" is enough for him.

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I cannot understand why the wheat ring can have monopolized the market so long. As for a short supply it is all nonsense. We have wheat and flour enough, and to spare, to last us until harvest, without counting on Chile, and yet the public are playing fully famine prices for bread. As I mentioned in one of my letters, most of the wheat of this province will be turned into flour here, but very little flour has yet left the ports. The crop amounted to two millions and a half of bushels. The crop in Buenos Ayres was a fair one; there is no part of the country where the crops failed, as was the case last year, and yet wheat commands high prices, the price of last year. There can be no doubt that a powerful combination has enclosed the business in a Ring, and will wring the public to their own advantage. The greatest speculators, however, the great dealers in wheat, and as he is a very shrewd man, it makes me think that some of the wringers will find their fingers

Up to date the lambing season has been propitious, and the increase of the flocks will be very satisfactory if the weather remains moderate. Notwithstanding a few rather severe frosts previous to the lambing, the fine condition, and the sheepfarms say the mortality has been almost nil. The weather is a little trying now; drizzling, dirty weather, but not cold enough to inspire any apprehension.

Our Little Peddling papers have taken up the Chilian-Argentine Question, bringing their forthright insights to bear on the telegrams lately received from Chile, and the "Independiente," in a national spirit, congratulates the country, and urges Congress to lay aside all animosity and hasten to ratify the treaty that appears to be the only one that is about making. The Argentine, however, which insists that nothing good can come out of Nazareth, takes a bellicose tone. The poor "Capital" will never admit that the present Santiago Convention is capable of anything but a drum-head scale, by either Indian or bandit, were over, that some short sharp and decisive measures can alone restore order. One of these measures should be a drum-head court-martial for every deserter caught by the troops, and a volley at 12 paces an hour after the sentence. As for the banditti, they might be left to their own devices, as some energetic officer. It is not of the public to know that President Rosas and the Minister of War are determined to act energetically against the banditti, and another expedition to the Desert is on the tapis, to make a clean and final sweep of both Indians and banditti.

The latest telegrams from the South are still very unsatisfactory, and the general belief is that both the War Office and the Provincial Government have more information than they care to give to the public. Some of our colleagues refer to wholesale murder, arson and robbery. Mr. Gregorio Sarmiento, estancia at Banco Corto being mentioned as one of those plundered, several of his peons being wounded, and yesterday the report about the Carhué diligence being seized by the marauders is not true, as an English estancia who had received advice that the marauders had arrived safely. Let us trust that the reports that have been so freely circulated for some days may turn out to have as little foundation as the report that the marauders had been driven from the land. But it is not from the stand point of the loss of life and property in this last invasion that the subject should be mainly viewed. The fact of the Indian raid at Puan has given an electric shock to the owners of the new estancias in the South who bought their lands and were stocking them in the belief that the days were gone for ever. This belief has received a rude shock by the recent interruption of the Indians, and unless it is restored by some vigorous and decisive step, the consequences will be most serious. The garriotas greatly retard the progress of our new and immense southern territories with European settlers. There is nothing the average European emigrant, of any nationality, has such a dread of as the possibility of his family, his home, his property being assailed by savages. Civilized banditti are bad enough, and are unfortunately too numerous in our camps; they are, as a matter of fact, much more ferocious than the Pampa Indians; but the European emigrant does not know this, and the mere word "savage" is enough for him.

The bad effect of this last Indian raid is in no sense mitigated by the meagre telegrams which we give here, stating that the savages have been "battled"; they always are "battled," as a matter of course; and the present telegrams are almost word for word what is used to refer to the invasions at Azul, ten days ago, before Adolfo Alsina took the "mobile savage" in hand. It will in no way reassure the settlers or the public to know that the Indians have been overtaken by the troops and part of their booty and some of their captives saved. This is the old story, which will not do for the new order of things. The settlement of the Chilian Question leaves the whole Argentine army free to look after the Indians, and it could not be devoted to better use. Further invasions must be rendered impossible. This is what the public have a right to demand, and we have the news about this invasion.

That active business man, Brother Jonathan, invented a quite commercial institution which is known by the name of "Ring." It ought to be called "wring," for the object is to wring as much money as possible out of certain mercantile articles. As we have in this country, strive to imitate the United States in everything, we have imported this dodge and accuse the natives have Spaniards of "wringing" and call it "la ciencia de estirar."

Wringing has been made in wheat this year, and the public who are interested must be very sharp, but if the bottom falls out before they all make their fortunes, the public will not be sorry. (Please to take notice that the report of the savages having come near Santa Cruz is not believed. "Quien sabe?" We must wait a few days to learn the truth. Meanwhile the War Minister has

ordered the Desert to be scoured from end to end, by General Rosas's Division from this side and General Villegas's from the South. The following are the telegrams:

To the War Minister.
Marauders are retreating by Fort Dominguez, the same road by which they came.

Gomez, Commander.

Carhué 8th, 6 p.m.

To the War Minister.
I send you the report of the officer in pursuit of the Indians. They took some of them at 101 a.m. on the Arroyo Hinojo and retook a lot of mares. The raiders are about among them. Several of them are wounded, and one of ours has a bullet in one foot.

Gomez, Commander.

Carhué 8th, 7 p.m.

To the War Minister.
Official.—Commander Cerro left Mesaje to-day for Coihues, to intercept the Indians. Our scouts have little affair of any importance, except as a warning to us to keep a close eye on this immense Pampa, which the bandit of five provinces could easily make a rendezvous of.

Gomez, Commander.

It is well that the National Government is under no delusion as to the very serious situation of public confidence in the security of its frontiers by the recent raid at Puan; all the more serious, perhaps, because the marauders, it is now admitted, are not Indians, but runaway soldiers, the former being formerly armed with the Remington rifles and ammunition given to them for their defence, and not for murder and plunder. The army is so great, especially amongst the very large class who, for two years past, have been purchasing lands in the South, and stocking them with the Remington rifles and ammunition given to them for their defence, and not for murder and plunder.

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27.30 week; cash sales, 86,000 pats. For the end of the month \$80,000 pats sold, opening at 2